Carolina Observer.

XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 8, 1827. [NO. 544.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
during the year of subscription;
at the end of the year.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 50 cents for each succeed
on. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be
forbid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

New Goods.

S. P. MALLETT,
Has received their Fall and Winter Supply of
GOODS,
They offer to their friends and the public
on usual terms, at their old stand.
assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-
ery and Glass, is good. Their stock of
ry choice, among the latter, a few pun-
Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland
and other Wines, Flint's best Segars,
Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's
Muscatel Bunch Raisins.
Produce at full market prices received in
Nov. 1, 1827. 43tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE
moved to the Stores formerly occupied by
Messrs. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles Stuart,
opening a very large and splendid assort-
DRY GOODS,
WARE & GROCERIES,
which were purchased at the late Package
in New York; and will continue to receive fresh
every arrival from his House in N. York.
merchants, and others wishing family sup-
please call and examine the *most Splendid*
Whole Stock ever. He is very thankful for the
patronage which he has received since his
coming to this place.
Fay. Nov. 1, 1827. 43tf.

Notice!!

Absence of my bad health, I have determin-
ed to wind up my business, in order to which I
have vested Mr. *JAS. H. MYROVER* my Attor-
ney, full power to adjust claims and grant
receipts. My debtors may save cost by attending
to me.
Goods on hand will be sold low for cash or dis-
count to those who have claims and think proper
to have settled in that way. It consists in part
the following Articles, viz.
Madeira Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Hol-
land and Jamaica Spirits, (old and genu-
ine) Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rice, Can-
dles, Castings, Hardware and Cutle-
ry, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c.
JORDAN HOWELL.
Fay. Nov. 1, 1827. 43tf.

Notice.

The subscriber, one of the Executors to the last
Will and Testament of the late William Thomas,
of the High District, So. Carolina, will, on Tues-
day the 1st day of January next, commence the sale
of
170 Negroes,
belonging to the estate of the said William Thomas.
Also a sale of a large variety of Farming U-
tensils, Stocks of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep,
Hogs, and several other articles, crops of Corn,
Oats, Peas, and Rye. The Negroes and other
property will be sold, are situate on the Planta-
tion in Marlborough District, S. Carolina, Richmond
County, and on the two Plantations in Anson
County, N. Carolina. The sale will commence at
the Plantation in Marlborough and continue there
until the crop on that place is sold; It will from there
proceed on the Richmond Plantation, and con-
tinue until all the sales on that place are completed.
It will thence be continued on the Plantation
known by the name of the "Glenn Place," in Anson,
from thence to the Place known by the name of
the Fork Plantation in Anson, and there con-
tinue the sale on that place is completed. At
the times and places, the different Plantations
will be sold, and the day after the said sales and
when completed, a Plantation in Richmond coun-
ty, by the name of the "Fork Plantation" will
be sold.
The terms of the sale and conditions of renting will
be made known at the time of the Will of the said William
Thomas, which is very liberal, and will be made
known at the time of sale and renting.
The Negroes are a large proportion of as
likely young hands as any in this country. The
Stock are also valuable.
BENJAMIN CHEAIRS, Executor.
Marlborough, Anson County, } 43-6w.
1st October, 1827. }

Petersburg, Virginia.
GREAT BARGAINS!
For a short time.
The Partnership now existing under the firm sub-
scribed hereto, will expire by limitation on the
1st day of January next—in order to facilitate the
close of the business, their present stock of
Rich and Fancy Dry Goods,
consisting in part of *One Hundred and Fifty PACK-*
AGES have been received from *Auction Sales* with-
in a few weeks, and which altogether is worth
Sixty Thousand Dollars, will be offered in
lots at prices *much below* PRIME COST, and in *all*
cases *cheaper* than they can be *procured elsewhere*
—Purchasers are aware that it has been said advertise-
ments of this kind are frequently sent forth to de-
ceive the public, *such is not the case* in the *present in-*
stance—the subscribers beg leave to state *positively* and *distinctly*
that their object in *sacrificing* the *usual profits* on *this*
large Stock of Goods, is for the purpose of closing
the concern within the limited time. The Goods
will be arranged in the course of this day, and offer-
ed on the above terms: our old friends and custo-
mers, to whose favors we have so long experienced, are
respectfully invited to reap the *advantages* attendant
on the occasion—it will afford us pleasure to see them
and to show them the *general benefit*. Merchants and
others will find the present an opportunity of pro-
curing Fancy goods seldom to be met with.
NOBLE, PAUL & KELLY,
Bollingbrook Street
Petersburg, Oct. 26. 43-2w.

THE MARRIED MAN'S STORY.

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, to meet, unexpectedly, a friend, from whom I had been many years separated. We had been mostly educated together, having passed our boyhood at the same school, our youth at the same university: but our fortunes were different. He born to wealth, left the college, to mix with the world at home and abroad; while I turned to the profession I had long since made choice of, and began to lag my weary way towards independence.

We were both a good deal changed.—My friend had lost much of the gay buoyancy of manner; much of the merry, happy, careless flow of spirits for which he had once been remarkable. I was less grave than I had been reckoned during our former acquaintance; yet I am a man of business, and married. We had much to say of the different changes that had occurred to us; and I found, that though altered in manner, in habits, and in character, we met the same to each other as we had parted. It was getting late in the day, and I asked my friend if he would go home to the small house I occupied, and dine quietly with my wife and me. He agreed instantly, shook hands with me in his own lively way, as he thanked me for asking him, and we turned into the street in which I lived. I must own I felt some little uneasiness at the thoughts of introducing my friend to my wife. I had often spoken of him to her, and I dreaded, lest she should not find the portrait faithful. In fact, I mistrusted my own judgment till it should be confirmed by her's; not that in words she would tell me that we differed, but I knew her too well in look and manner to be deceived—I did not feel quite easy either at the idea of presenting my wife to my friend. His admiration would in no degree alter my sentiments towards her; but I felt I should be ill satisfied unless he tho't her, in the course of one short evening, all I had found her during the three happy years of our union. My heart beat as I ran up the steps. I coloured as I pulled the bell. The door was opened by our only man servant, and I myself ushered my friend up stairs.

My wife was dressed with extreme neatness, though she expected we were to dine alone; and she was sitting, as usual at her work table, when the sound of my step upon the stairs made her raise her head. She came forward to meet me; and when I named my friend, she turned to welcome him with a grace and gaiety that made him sure of his reception.—She placed him beside her own sofa, and I was soon at ease as to first impressions. We had not far to go to dinner. The lower part of the house being occupied by my chambers of business, our public rooms are confined to a small drawing-room on the first floor, and a still smaller library opening out of it. In this small library we dined. The dinner was ordered with neatness and taste, and served without display in an apartment simply furnished. My wife is not one of those who, to make parade upon occasion, lessen the comforts of every day life. She has never, since we married, set before me a dinner I might not have brought a friend to partake of; nor has she ever appeared before me in a dress she could not have worn on occasions of ceremony. Yet our expenses do not, by any means, come up to our limited income. It is true, our wants are few; but we increase our luxuries as we go on. We do not live in the world, but we live very much in society; society that we like, and that like us, and assimilates with us. All this, and more, in the warmth of my heart, I told my friend over a bottle of the best wine, when my wife rose and left us; and we were still upon the same theme when we joined her again at the tea-table. He began to rally us upon our way of life, and he tried to persuade her that, in former days, I had played the inconstant among our circles of beauties, being fond to admire, and fickle to change. I saw that in his then mood it were vain for me to dispute his assertions: so to divert the time, and, may be, to prevent my wife from thinking of any other, I pleaded guilty to one serious attachment, and offered to tell my story.

"Some years ago," said I, "when it first became the fashion to take shooting quarters in the Highland, I formed one of a large party who had engaged an extensive tract of moorland for the season. The game keeper and the dogs were sent off early in July, and it was settled we were all to dine together at the farm-house we rented with the ground, upon the 10th of August. My friends agreed to proceed northwards in a body; but as I dislike exceedingly traveling in that sort of company, I declined forming one of it, and set out by myself, some weeks before, on a tour through a range of my native country I had never yet seen."

At this part of my story my wife laid down her work and looked up anxiously in my face. I smiled and proceeded.

"After an interesting and fatiguing journey, I arrived early on the morning of the 10th of August at one of the principal towns of the north highlands. It was market-day, and the streets were filled with crowds of well dressed people, thronging in every direction. Several handsome equipages were driving along among the crowd, while gentlemen on horseback and foot passengers picked their way carefully through the groups of country people and their wares, who stopped every regular passage. I alighted at a very comfortable inn, and having ordered some refreshment I sat down very contentedly to look over a newspaper which lay upon the table of the parlour I had been shown into, when, hancing to raise my head, my eyes fell upon a mirror, which hung on the opposite wall, between the portraits of General Washington and Mr. Pitt. I was struck with horror at my own appearance. Hastily ringing for the water, I inquired whether there were any hair-dresser in the town on whose skill I might rely. I was told I was within a few doors of the first artist in the country. A man don't like to trust his head to a bungler; but the first step I took in Mr. Blank's shop convinced me the waiter had not been wrong in his assertion. When the operation was over, I surveyed myself with much satisfaction in a small hand-glass obligingly held to me for that purpose; but not feeling myself at liberty to indulge my contemplations so publicly, I returned as quickly as possible to my hotel to consult at leisure the mirror, which hung on the opposite wall, between the portraits of General Washington and Mr. Pitt. I was perfectly enchanted with my good mien. I was cut and curled in the most becoming manner.

Here my wife laughed aloud; my friend, too, smiled; but I took notice of their interruption.

"The inn stood back from the street, in a large court yard, the projecting walls of which, on each side, prevented any view beyond. Across this court yard numbers of people were constantly passing. I sat down at the open window of my parlour to watch the various groups thus flitting before me. One in particular, at once engaged my attention; it consisted of an elderly lady in grey, a child in a frock and trowsers, a young lady in white, with pink upon her bonnet, and the captain of a recruiting company quartered in the town. He was apparently saying something extremely amusing, for the young lady was laughing violently, and, looking up in her mirth, she threw on me, as I sat perched at my window, a pair of the most beautiful black eyes I had ever then seen. I fancy mine must have told her so, for she had not gone many steps before she raised those eyes again. Again they met mine; and, this time we both blushed. She withdrew hers quickly, and turned to the recruiting officer; he bowed, as in the act of speaking. The lady in grey appeared to join in the conversation, and they all walked leisurely on towards the projecting wall. Will she look up again? I pushed my well curled head as far as I possibly could out of the window. She held hers, I thought, resolutely down. I followed them with my eyes, as they stepped along across the pavement. They reached the wall. The little child ran quickly out of sight. The lady in grey was half concealed. The young lady turned to reply to some gallantry of the recruiting officer, and once more her eyes were fixed on mine. In another moment she was gone. I drew my head hastily, flung my hands before my face, to exclude all light, and again, in fancy, those beautiful eyes beamed brightly upon me. After a few minutes I looked up. Crowds of gay passengers still moved on the pavement below, and talked, and laughed, and looked, as they passed me. Will she come again? I took out my watch: it was only 3 o'clock. Again I glanced at the projecting wall, and I followed eagerly, each succeeding group, as they emerged from behind it. Many a voice deceived me as it approached. Many a party turned the corner to disappoint me. Four o'clock: she will not come. I arose from the window in despair, as I stood, the sound of a voice I had heard before arrested my attention. There was a laugh, and a stamp, and a jingling noise, and the end of a sword scabbard pointed out beyond the wall. It was the recruiting officer. Did he come alone? The little child ran forward; the lady in grey put out a foot; and again the eyes from the pink bonnet sought the window. We blushed crimson. The young lady turned to her never failing resource, the recruiting officer. I darted forward, seized my hat, rushed down stairs, and followed her. They had reached the hair dresser's shop, and they had stopped before it to examine some of his curiosities. The lady in grey took the little child by the hand, and walked on. The young lady prepared to follow her; but as she moved away she cast one glance towards the window of the inn; it was quite deserted, I neither stirred nor spoke, but I saw from her heightened colour she was aware who stood beside her. She held a small nosegay in her hand. She began to pull to pieces the flowers which composed it and she scattered the leaves upon the pavement. I stooped to gather them. A carriage was in waiting at the end of the street; it drew up as the party approached. A footman opened the door, and let down the steps, and the recruiting officer handed the ladies into it.—He laid his arm on the door and stood and talked for some minutes. It was an open carriage, the young lady was leaning thoughtfully against one of the cushions.—The officer talked longer; at length he bowed, and they drove away. I was standing before a druggists shop supporting myself on the brass railing that protected it. As the carriage whirled rapidly past, I ventured one last glance at the pink bonnet. She was still leaning back against the cushions, and the remains of her nosegay were beside her. As she passed she extended the hand, whiter than snow, which held it, over the side of the open carriage, pressed it for an instant to her breast, her lips, and dropped it gently at my feet. I started forward to receive the precious gift——"

"Oh! don't believe him," cried my wife, interrupting me: "it is all a romance; it is indeed: I never looked—I never meant—I——"

I interrupted her in my turn, and seizing the hand she had extended in the energy of the moment, I pressed it, as she had done the nosegay she gave me.

THE CONJUGATING DUTCHMAN.

We know not where the following story came from; but as it gives a droll picture of a methodical and persevering Dutchman, it may not prove unentertaining. "Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall odd looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around with the most stone-like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this the grave looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spake: 'I arrive' said he, 'thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive.' The Englisman whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, 'Did you speak to me, Sir?' 'I speak, replied the stranger, 'thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak,' 'How is this!' said the Englishman, 'do you mean to insult me?' The other replied, 'I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult.' 'This is too much,' said the Englishman; 'I will have satisfaction—if you have any spirit with your rudeness come along with me.' To this defiance the imperturbable stranger replied, 'I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come;' and thereupon he arose with great coolness and followed his challenger. In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily dispatched.—They went into a neighboring alley, and the Englishman unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, 'Now, Sir, you must fight me.' 'I fight,' replied the other, drawing his sword, thou fightest, he fights, we fight'—here he made a thrust—'you fight, they fight;' and here he disarmed his adversary. 'Well,' said the Englishman, 'you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied.' 'I am satisfied' said the original, sheathing his sword, 'thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied.' 'I am glad every body is satisfied,' said the Englishman; but pray leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so.' The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. 'I am a Dutchman,' said he, and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken.—This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my place broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you of this before.' The Englishmen laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. 'I will dine,' replied he, 'thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, you will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together. This they accordingly did, and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with the most perseverance."

During the late war, at a time when Sackets Harbor contained nothing but soldiers, sailors, and mud, a boatswain and midshipman rubbed their broadsides, while endeavoring to pass on what was then a mere apology for a side-walk, when the latter was unfortunately launched into the ocean of mud which lay in dangerous proximity.—The little fellow had no sooner regained his footing upon terra firma, than he drew his dirk, and giving it a flourish, swore he would be the death of the unmannerly boatswain. The latter, like every boatswain, was a huge, good-natured, and brave fellow; and seeing the wrath, and hearing the threats of the midshipman, he immediately assumed an important and a determined countenance, and stepping a little aside, to a place where there was sufficient room for action, he deliberately drew (not his *sword*) a *pin from his sleeve*, threw himself into a fencing attitude, and with much *sang froid*, called out to his bloody-minded antagonist—"*come on, my little man!—I'm ready!*" The little man did not 'come on," but walked off amidst the laugh of numerous spectators.

Detroit Gazette.

Conundrum.—The following, from the Albany Microscope, is a very clever conundrum—better than most puzzles of that description:

"Why is fortune like P? Because it makes an ass *pass*."

Notice.

I SHALL attend in Fayetteville, during the December Term of Cumberland County Court, and request of all those indebted to me to pay attention to this notice. In all cases where the money cannot be paid, new bonds will be required, with sufficient security. And if not punctually attended to, suits will be instituted without further notice.
DAVID HALLIDAY, *Guardian*
Of the Heirs of Robt. Halliday.
Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 43tD.

Dover, October 3.

A young man of the name of David Ware was apprehended here yesterday on a charge of forging, or being concerned in the forgery of a check, on G. G. & S. Howland of the city of New York, by which upwards of $7000 were obtained from the Union Bank in that city, on the 15th instant. On finding suspicion afloat, he made an ineffectual attempt to escape, by running into a cripple at the back of the town. He was soon retaken by Joseph Robertson, Esq. one of our vigilant citizens, in conjunction with several others. Ware has stated that he hid in the cripple about $3000. There was found on his person only $655.

There remains little doubt here of his guilt from his own disclosures. The money which Ware alleged he had hid in the cripple has not yet been found; although diligent search has been made, and is now making for it.—*Del. Gaz.*

We have looked over a file of Carthagena papers to the second of August. We find nothing worth translating. The extravagant worship of Bolivar is offensive to our Republican ears and eyes. The following is the address of the Liberator to the inhabitants:—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"*Carthagenians!* The reception you have given me has filled my heart with joy. Your kind feelings have overflowed in demonstrations of the purest love towards me. I did not expect so much; since you owe me nothing, while, on the contrary, I owe all to you. If Caraccas gave me birth, you have given me glory; with you began the liberty of Colombia. The valor of Carthagena and Mompox, opened to me the gates of Venezuela in the year twelve. These were sufficient incentives to gratitude, to make me acknowledge a most just predilection for you. But you have now been pleased to add new ties to my grateful friendship. In this age of calumny and of crimes, your loyalty has served as a bulwark against the traitors who threatened to overwhelm Colombia with ignominy. Your strong city has saved the country; you are its deliverers; Colombia will exclaim each day, 'all hail redeeming Carthagena!'

Head Quarters at Carthagena, July 27, 1827."

Peach Wine, dried Peaches, &c.—Refuse peaches or those unfit for the market, are valuable for drying, or for making wine. The following processes are recommended by the New-England Farmer. Those which are to be dried, are to be first split, stoned and placed in the sun. The next day they may be turned, by pressing the fruit side outward, as they will then dry faster. Expose them on pans, boards, or the roofs of houses, during the day. Removing them out of the dew at night. If the weather is too wet, complete the process in a moderately heated oven. Peaches thus dried, and placed in paper bags in a dry room, will be good the third year.

To make wine, mash and boil the peaches, then strain out the liquor, washing the sieve frequently with cold water; and when it has rested twelve hours draw it off, add two or three quarts of brandy to a barrel, and bung it up.

NATHANIEL MACON, is recommended in the *Georgia Journal*, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States. The editors say—"let the lot fall upon him—or indeed on any one in preference to CALHOUN."

The General Post Office.—This Department, says the National Journal, "has grown to great importance within the last few years; and it must continue to increase with the growth of the country. Under the management of the present able and vigilant head, its receipts and disbursements have been systematised with such a prudent regard to public economy, that it has now become a considerable source of revenue. We anticipate at the commencement of the session of Congress, in the report of the Postmaster General, such a developement of the means of the Department, and of the extent of the facilities which it affords to internal communication, as will be at the same time most gratifying and surprising.

A country lass some time ago purchased in Dundee a straw bonnet of fashionable dimensions. On exhibiting it, when she returned home, to her mother and reporting its moderate price she exclaimed—"Weel, lassie, that's ane o' the wisest like bargains ye ever made; for after ye're done wi't it will mak a gude bite to the cow.

English Paper.

Two hundred and forty-five persons professed conversion, at the late Methodist Camp Meeting in Newton County.

Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal.

Perfect equality exists only among the dead.

He who calls another ungrateful, sums up all the evil of which a man can be accused.

Hunger is the mother of impatience: and the quarter of an hour which precedes dinner, is the worst opportunity you can select to ask a favor.

He weakens every thing who exaggerates it.

The test of an enjoyment is the remembrance which it leaves behind.

Women are much easier governed by a male devil, than by a female angel.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—Number 9.

Let it not cease to be remembered, that while such statements are presented, together with facts serving to confirm them, it is not wished that they be taken for granted without faithful inquiry and practical examination. It is easy to enumerate a long list of Civil Engineers, who would give such a report as would satisfy every mind.—Ought we then to delay such an investigation for a moment? Its cost cannot be much, and it must lead to some important issues, with which at present we are too little acquainted.

If we can find a level to a seaport town, through the lower part of our State, on which a locomotive engine can run 60 or 80 miles, carrying 50 tons, 6 miles an hour, it is such an instance of conveyance as is not likely to be soon exhibited either in the Northern States or Great Britain. As that engine is at present constructed, it cannot move up a Railroad that ascends more than a small limited number of feet in a mile, and there are few portions of the earth's surface where such long levels can be found.

The same alluvial country, it is well known, extends from the seacoast of New Jersey near the city of New York, to the southern extremity of the United States. A Railway could probably be made through this whole distance upon an uninterrupted plane. The time will probably come, when a steam engine, or locomotive engine, as it is commonly called, will travel on such a track from Amboy or Shrewsbury to Savannah, a distance of 700 miles, in two days and a half, and carry passengers for 20 dollars a piece, with liberal profit to the proprietors.* As in consequence of this long unbroken level, covered with lightwood, which is the most imperishable species of timber, the road might probably be completed for two millions of dollars in two years, is it not worthy of consideration with capitalists throughout the United States?

To every Southern State, similar advantages are offered by nature for forming Railroads to be coursed by steam carriages, from the sea to the interior part of the country. These may prove the most efficient means of giving existence to active and thriving enterprise in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which now comparatively languish in this part of the Union. Wherever Railroads are extended, into whatever districts, counties, towns and villages they are made to penetrate, all are brought into instant intelligence and commercial intercourse. Arteries and veins are thus opened for quick and active circulation. Vitality is propagated to the extremites: the whole body assumes the aspect of fulness and health, elastic strength is felt in every part, and life becomes enjoyment in all its sensations and prospects.

What then is to be done? Shall we persist to sit motionless in this morbid state of imaginary helplessness, and like the man of glass, refuse to exert ourselves, lest we break into a thousand pieces? Were it not better to make some effort to amend our condition, though it should be attended with some uncerainty, when the loss to each individual, even should we fail, cannot render, our situation worse? But of loss we cannot be in danger, if we take the precaution first to determine the practicability and cost of our undertaking. If the people approve of advancing to any such measure as it has been the object of these expositions to place before our view, it is easy for their representation in the Legislature to learn their will upon the subject. Let this will be distinctly and decisively communicated. As soon as the members of our Assembly shall be embodied in the Capitol, they will find concentrated there the intelligence and consistency which constitute strength and assure success in the administration of a popular government, and in the prosecution of any enterprise for the general welfare. The spirit of wisdom is a spirit of co-operation, of mutual concession, of sincere patriotic effort, consulting the enlightened wishes of the people, uniting the resources and faithful counsels of various minds, to obtain a perfect knowledge of the subject, to see its difficulties, to devise the means of removing or surmounting them, to combine the best expedients; and thus at last to conduct, if possible, a plan for the relief of common embarrassment, and for securing the general prosperity, by safe means, to a happy conclusion. If fifty thousand dollars can be raised by the small individual payment so often mentioned, and the people of the different counties, or a large portion of them are prepared for such a step, let it be done the very ensuing year.—We shall assuredly all feel, that no time is to be lost. Had this been done three years ago, with the same light and experimental knowledge as now flow in upon us from other parts of our country and the world, not one of us would have been affected in our fortunes or interests, by the dollar and seventeen cents to which it would have now amounted. Yet we should by this time have been realizing the advantages of bringing our produce to a Railway at Raleigh or some point above it, and of conveying if we pleased, even to the seacoast, for less than five cents a hundred, including all the tolls which could have been necessary. Let not this be thought to disagree with the calculation already made. That showed us the cost of carriage upon a hundred weight, when horses were employed; but through our lower country, the price of conveyance would be reduced at a rate we have not yet considered, by a locomotive engine through the probable distance even of 60 or 80 miles.†

The name of taxation, it is true, is unpleasant to us. It is not to be denied that this is as it should be. But why? Not that we should instantly stop our ears against the sound, and be afraid to trust our judgment or good sense in the plainest matters; but that we may look well to the object, its real usefulness, and the certainty and ease with which it may be affected. When our minds are once become luminous and settled in safe, practical truth, it is so far from reasonable to shrink, from a small tax, as a sensitive plant does from the touch, that a resort to it is one of our most valuable privileges. By means of it we can easily accomplish our greatest personal advantage and the good of the whole community, while without it these must be given up in dispair. Let it be called, however, if it please us better, the Railroad fund.—Let it be raised expressly for this purpose, and exclusively set apart for this alone. Let us by some means, if possible, get rid of the difficulty we feel, about an increase of what we call the *standing tax*, that we may not be consigned forever to the privations and intolerable oppression we are inflicting upon ourselves—an oppression to which, if it proceeded from another hand, we should probably nerve ourselves with a heroic courage, and determine never to submit.

But let it be admitted that the Assembly, at its very next session, with the approbation of their constituents, proceed to pass a law for raising one of these sums of fifty thousand dollars the ensuing year. The year must elapse, before an Engineer can be prepared to report, and therefore before we can be ripe for commencing the application of the fund. At the expiration of the time, if we shall find reason to abandon all thoughts of such an object, the fund will remain in the treasury subject to the disposal of the people by the legislature. In one year, we cannot doubt that the whole subject can be explained to the entire satisfaction of all. If at the end of the time we shall feel prepared to act, and no money has been raised, another year must pass away, though it should prove of the utmost importance to engage forthwith in extricating ourselves from the pressure of our difficulties. It can scarcely be doubted however, that in our favourable circumstances, the plan will be found practicable, and that too upon easy terms.—But that our illustration may proceed, let us consider the *Railroad fund* of one year to be prepared at the end of 1828, and that we are resolved, in consequence of a convincing explanation of the Engineer, to commence the work. It is begun in 1829, and as it advances, the regular collection of that year could be easily united with that of the preceeding, by means of our Banks, which would doubtless offer it upon the assurance of the State, that it should be replaced at the close of the year. In this manner a hundred thousand dollars is instantly put into action in 1829. Can it be supposed that when the purpose of the State is thus unequivocally manifested, an equal sum, for which we should look to the subscription of capitalists in our own and other States, would not be made up even with avidity, and in the best hands? This subscription it will be remembered, is invited with the prospect of seven or eight per cent. until the principal shall be returned, and it would become profitable to the subscribers at the end of the year. Having this at command the total sum of two hundred thousand dollars, we should in a single year see 80 miles of the Railroad completed. This is upon the supposition already made, of 2500 dollars a mile, according to the precedent of the Lehigh Railroad, for 80 miles at such a rate, amounts to two hundred thousand dollars and no more.* This mode of improvement is not attended with the agitating uncertainty forever threatening a Canal, and keeping us tremblingly in suspense, first in the discovery of its precarious route, and then afterwards, not only till it is finished, but for a year longer, till it shall have been fully tried, and all its failures detected and repaired. These are evils with which it is a serious matter to contend, for they keep alive the weakening apprehensions of the timid, and are potent weapons in the hands of opposition.

Admitting all this to be accomplished, we are now arrived at the moment when the whole scene is changed. That which till now was a subject of anticipation, however well founded, is now brought to the touchstone of experiment. The Harlow Canal would be open for steamboats. New merchants from our own and other States, in the prospect of gain, would have flowed into Newbern and Beaufort, and the old ones would have enlarged their means of business to the utmost. Thus would be created all the rivalship and capital necessary to ensure the best market to the agriculturist. A locomotive engine would run through the whole distance in a few hours with the advantage of reducing the price of conveyance, by carrying 50 tons in its train. The entire population of our extensive sounds and their tributary rivers, would see them beginning to display a frequented theatre of steamboats, moving ten miles an hour. It is such a revolution as *must* be felt. No longer would the trade of North-Carolina be seen running away to Norfolk. That place as all the inhabitants of those counties know has long been declining and is now sunk to a very low ebb. It is struggling to maintain itself and revive its hopes, by enlarging the gorge of the Elizabeth Canal, and thus preparing to swallow and subsist upon our spoils. It is for us to say, whether the commerce of all that portion of our State, shall centre there or at Beaufort. This grand question may be decided in a very short time, and happily the decision is in our own power. It is for us to say whether we will direct the whole trade of the interior part of our country by a Railroad to Newbern, and by combining with it that of the Albemarle and Pamlico, raise Beaufort as with a wand into a populous and commercial seaport. If we can only be satisfied that such a consummation is easily within our power, as it certainly is, and that it ought to be commenced and prosecuted, it is obviously of consequence that it be with as little delay as possible.—Ere long we may find it no easy matter to regain that trade which through the efforts making at Norfolk, will certainly in a short time find an outlet there.—No less than twenty-one counties upon our sounds and their rivers, are instantly and deeply interested in the establishment and prosperity of Beaufort.†—Were eighty miles of the Railroad completed, it would pass directly through three other counties,‡ and the inhabitants of ten others could arrive at it in one, two, and three days, with loaded waggons.§ The whole number of these counties is 34. It must appear somewhat surprising, and certainly not less gratifying, that so large a proportion of all the counties of the State, will begin to experience the advantages of such a Railway, by the completion of the first eighty miles, which by a favourable disposition of Providence, can be construted most easily, with the greatest extent of level for a steamcarriage, and with the least expense. We scarcely need remark that by the rapid annual growth of the work, at 30 or 40 miles a year other counties would be reached by it still further back, till like an enchanter, by its severing touch, it would soon break in pieces the fetters of the remotest west, and give the people universally to exult in the privileges of open and equal commerce with the world.

In speaking of the western parts of the State, we are reminded of an advantage in Railroads, which Canals cannot have. To these, mountains present invincible obstructions, but Railways are independent of waters, except to pass over them, and may be extended into the inmost recesses of a country where Canals can never come. Even in the early stage of the one we are now considering, money would flow from abroad, not only to the places in its immediate neighborhood, but far beyond them into remoter counties. From a space 100 miles in breadth, and 150 in length,* flour, corn, peas, all sorts of grain and vegetables, beef, pork, butter, tallow, lard, cotton, tobacco, turpentine, tar, pitch, shingles, staves and different kinds of lumber, could be conveyed to Beaufort by the Railroad and the river for a few cents a hundred, and salt, with all manufactured goods and merchandise, brought back upon the same terms. Even at this commencing period, no market would probably offer so great advantages to a farmer in the upper country, as the extremity of the Railroad, or any point of it, for when he should read this, the difficulty and expense of transportation would be at an end,—the locomotive and steam engines do the rest of the business. Many things which at first appear to be fancies, grow into importance by such instrumentalities as these. Fish and oysters could be brought into Raleigh fresh, and for very little more than they cost in Newbern, or on the seashore. The enlargement even of this maket, would at once be of great consequence to numbers in the upper country, and provision be made for many families that would subsist or be enriched by supplying the market. Travelling would cost but little. By a communication so easy, and by the intimacy of commercial intercourse, the East and the West would become blended in their interests and feelings. They would easily unite in any undertaking for the general weal. As soon as this connection should be made between Newbern and the Capital, the members of our Legislature in a body, were they disposed to examine the work, and witness its efficiency, could breakfast in Raleigh, dine in Newbern, and arrive in Beaufort in less than 15 hours, including all requisite delays, and with a perfect smoothness of motion through the whole distance. When this thoroughfare should reach the western parts of the State, how easy and unexpensive a transition would it furnish to individuals and families in the unhealthy seasons of the year, from the lower country to the mountains! Then, the people of the East might, upon terms which numbers would find compatible with their circumstances, drink the refreshing fountains, breathe the salubrious atmosphere, and feast upon the scenery of our mountains, while those of the West would be no less invigorated by the streams of wealth diffused among them. Our minds too would be expanded by intercourse with the diversified characters and circumstances of men, the hearts of the people would be knit together by an intelligent and comprehensive benevolence, and public spirit burn in our bosoms with a more vivid and quickening flame.

The conclusion to which all that can be said on this subject immediately points, is of serious consideration it is true, but, as it is safe, and has nothing in it rash or appalling, it cannot be amiss to consult with a deep and becoming deference, the decision we may be prepared to make. It is comprised in two inquiries, which it must be for every man to answer, as shall appear concurrent with his convictions of his own interest and the welfare of the country.—First. Is it our wish that the Assembly at its approaching session shall provide that a Civil Engineer be employed for the year 1828, to explore the route of a Railroad as directly as possible from Newbern to the metropolis of our State, and thence westward along the best and shortest course through the middle of the State to its western extremity, and to report to the Legislature at its next succeeding session, respecting the practicability, the means and the cost of such a Railroad? 2. Will the people recommend to their Legislature at its sessions now to ensue, to call upon them by a law to be passed for the purpose, for the sum of thirty seven cents a poll, beyond the ordinary taxes for the support of Government and its contingencies, that at the end of 1828, a fund may be constituted for commencing such a Railroad, if the people shall then sanction it by their Legislature; but if not, that the fund thus collected may remain in the Public Treasury to await their future determination?

If there be a member of the Legislature who is ardently desirous to engage in this business, there is danger of excessive haste and of excessive delay. If he fall into either of these evils, the injurious consequences to the object he would promote, are to be seen by a consideration, that it is the relief and the future prosperity of 800 thousand people now embodied in our State, that is to be affected by this mistake. The subject is a safe one in itself. It requires only wisdom and integrity in the prosecution of it, to unfold brighter prospects to our present inert and suffering condition. Time is necessary to full information and general concert. Let us not think it misspent or running to waste, if it be necessary for giving a clear insight to the people of the nature, the efficacy and the certainty of the means by which our deliverance can be effected. Let every man who feels that he is a friend to his country be willing to believe that every other man is no less so, and that he will give full evidence of it in action, the moment he sees distinctly and clearly how it may be done. We have been apt to think that Providence was against us, by having hemmed us in with insuperable obstacles on every side. If it has been so in times past it is so no longer. Providence has favored us by preventing us from doing what we once wished to do. But for its kind interposition, we should by this time have been entangled inextricably in the business of carrying through, we know not how many canals half finished, but not half so valuable as a single Railroad, and each of them costing four times as much. Providence now to us the way is easy, and we shall soon stand up in all the privileges of unrestricted liberty, if we will only do that which amounts to a bare exertion: if we will only prove that a spirit of life animates our bosoms, and that we can appreciate the blessings it holds in reserve for us.

Were a power to begird us with a tyrant at its head, and pronounce an interdict upon such means of freeing ourselves from the disadvantages that now oppress us, not only should we submit to the small expense necessary for its accomplishment, but we should feel the wrong of being denied the privileges, our hands would be upon our swords, our appeal would be to the God of battles, nor would streams of blood and treasure stop us in advancing to it. Why? because we should begin to look at it. We should understand it. Soon there would be not a man in the community that could not explain it. All would see its value. Having the object before us with all its facilities, and all its moment to us as a people, a prohibition of it would be a yoke which our necks would never consent to wear.

And is it not as easy to investigate the merits of a question now, as it would be in the case we have supposed? Nothing which is of so great importance as this can, or ought to be done in a popular Government like ours, without the full intelligence and free determination of the people. If their interest is deeply concerned, as all feel it to be, they will without difficulty enter into the subject, when it is faithfully and invitingly presented to them. If it can be made plain to a little consideration, it is for every man that can do it, and who is there that cannot, to examine it minutely and circumstantially, to diffuse information around him, and to receive such as may be communicated by others. If the work can be easily performed, and at an expense which no man would feel, this also may be made to appear, to our own and to the satisfaction of others. In this manner too, every member of our Assembly will best learn the wishes of the people. But time for this may fail before the meeting of the Legislature. Then it is with deference suggested to the people, to make known their wishes on this momentous subject, by memorials briefly expressed, at such meetings as are often occurring, or may easily be effected in every neighborhood.

October 27. CARLTON.

*A passenger in a packet boat on the great Western Canal of New York, travels 336 miles in four days from Schenectady to Buffalo, for thirteen dollars and a half, and every thing is found. The boat never goes more than four miles an hour; whereas a steamcarriage can go twelve.

† A steamcarriage costs about as much as two common postcoaches with their teams.

* It ought not to pass unnoted, nor to be forgotten, that our late Engineer Mr. Fulton estimated the making of a Railway, *at a thousand dollars a mile.* See "Reports on public Improvement for 1821, pp. 31, 32. This furnishes strong reason to think that 2500 dollars is a liberal allowance for a mile of Railroad in our low country.

†These are Bertie, Carteret, Currituck, Chowan, Camden, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Martin, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Pitti Tyrrell, Warren, Washington.

‡ Green, Johnston, and Wayne.

§ These are Chatham, Cumberland, Duplin, Franklin, Granville, Lenoir, Nash, Orange, Sampson, Wake.

* This number results from adding 50 miles to the length supposed to be finished in the first year, for places so situated would be within such a distance of the Railway as would made it important to them.

Militia Captain's Executions
For sale at this Office.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

OLIVER EVANS—No. 2.
(Concluded.)

The Internal Improvement of the State should be a subject of public concern, the direction of which devolves on the Legislature. The introduction of Railroads has opened to North Carolina, in relation to her internal intercourse, prospects of new fountains of trade, at a point comparatively near to a growing mart in our own State, from the enjoyment of which, without the aid of Railroads, the immeasurable distance will forever exclude the interior and back districts of the State, of which so large a proportion of fertile country is capable of being rendered a source of increasing wealth to the State, and of richly rewarding industry.

On a comparison of the disadvantages under which the agricultural interest of our State labors, for want of facilities in the transportation of bulky articles of immense value, with the results of opening such an avenue as would arise from Railways, to regions so extensive, populous and fertile, it would be difficult for exaggeration to approximate closely an estimate of the advantages.

The important inquiry is, have we the control of means sufficient to accomplish these enterprizes? The required funds can be raised only by loans, if the materials are to be purchased in distant markets, which will involve the State in a debt much larger than her resources would, I apprehend, justify. But she may arrive at the means by the adoption of a system, to the accomplishment of which the present funds of the State are abundantly ample. It was in the preceding number suggested, to establish a Foundry in Chatham County, at Wilcox's Old Works, near Deep River, a central position, and which I observe from Carlton's 6th No. is within a few miles of the route contemplated by him for the main Railroad; a fact, though not anticipated when the proposition for erecting a Foundry at these old Works was made, which should be viewed as a circumstance exhibiting the views of others who have had the subject under view. A Foundry at these Works can be established with a capital of 50,000 dollars, leaving a surplus to purchase 20 negroes for supplying wood and coal necessary for its operation. Other expenses, certain and incidental, in the prosecution of the Foundry, may be considered not to exceed per annum 25,000 dollars. Say for five years the whole expenses of carrying on the works when finished, may be determined by the following estimate:

Capital for erecting the works,	$50,000
Interest for 5 years,	15,000
Yearly requisition, 25,000, for 5 years,	125,000
Interest,	22,500
Total cost of working Foundry 5 years,	$212,500

This constitutes a rational estimate of the price of working the Foundry for a period of 5 years. The products of the works, rated at *one* cent the pound, will extinguish the capital employed, in the same period, and will furnish the ways at a difference in price if the material is purchased abroad, as *one* is to *six*. By this system, nothing will be at hazard; as the work progresses, we shall be acquiring knowledge by experience. No additional capital, except for making the tract road, building bridges, and putting up the ways, will be required; and if, on experience, the plan here proposed should be found to succeed, additional Foundries may be established in other parts of the State, as the ability of the State may justify, and the views of the Legislature in the prosecution of such enterprises may require and direct. Upon the view here taken of the subject, provided the operations of the undertakings are judiciously and faithfully managed, I would ask if there can be a reasonable doubt of its success?

The reader whose fate it is to be a citizen of North Carolina, is conjured, as he regards his own welfare, to give the preceding a dispassionate examination. Let his inquiries be directed to those public advantages contemplated by the proposed improvements; not to be influenced by the selfish consideration of the benefits which may result from the proximity or remoteness of his local situation to the immediate channels of internal intercourse. Men of liberal and correct ideas will perceive and admit, that in proportion as the public good is advanced, will the avenues to individual wealth be increased and extended; and *vice versa*, the depression of public advantages in an equal ratio contracts the facilities to personal attainments, both in the acquirement of wealth and in civilization. North Carolina, as respects internal improvements, is greatly in the rear of the most inconsiderable State in the Union. Her Legislative deliberations have nearly ceased to be useful, from the baneful effects of sectional prejudices, the contaminating influence of which is now to be seen in every grade or class of the community. The public Journals of the State, too, are not exempted from the influence of local feelings, and the people have been trained to this spirit of jealousy by a species of electioneering by the respective partizans, in the acquirement of popular favor. The consequences are, the people are daily becoming less patriotic; public confidence is diminishing; the State is daily depopulating, by the migrations of her most useful and enterprising citizens; and real estate, in consequence, depreciated to an extent heretofore unknown since the independence of the Government.

OLIVER EVANS.

Knoxville, Oct. 17.

Treaty with the Cherokees.—From a short note in the Hiwassean, it seems that the efforts made by the Commissioners, to assemble the Cherokees on the 18th ult. for the purpose of procuring part of their land, had failed. The Indians did not meet them, and the Commissioners adjourned without having accomplished their object. We have not learned particulars. It is stated, however, that they received letters from some of the principal Cherokees, which induced them to return to the Agency. Perhaps something may yet be done—though we acknowledge we have our doubts on the subject.

Pensacola, Oct. 19.

Health of Pensacola.—We are happy to be able to state that our City is now healthy and we trust that it will continue so; for the last ten days we believe there has been no death, and we know of no sickness of any consequence.

Union of Lutherans and Calvanists in Germany.—At the Synod, lately held at Hanau, the Lutherans offered to renounce the use of unleavened bread at the celebration of the Lord's Supper—on which the President, Iber, rose and said, "reach forth the hand of fellowship; we are now united." The assembly rose simultaneously, and the Calvanists embraced the Lutherans in the true spirit of Christian love, while no dry eye was seen in the place.

[We know of nothing which places the weakness of human nature in so strong a point of view as the trivial nature of the questions which are often suffered to alienate not only individuals but whole societies of men from each other.]—*Nat. Int.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York,

The packet ship Silas Richards, Holdredge, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, having left that port on the ult. Our London papers are to inclusive.

London,

The communications, official and otherwise, which have been received at the Turkish capital within the last [illegible] are so far of importance as that the Porte in direct collision with the great Powers of England, France, Russia.

From our city articles it may be collected—1st. That on the 16th ult. the Ministers presented by their [illegible] note, embracing the substance of which has already been made public, terminating the desolation of Greece, the Turkish arms, and settling the [illegible] her future relationship to Turkey. This note prescribed a term of 15 days within which the answer of the Grand Turk would be expected.

2d. That, on the 30th of August, the allotted period might be looked for as having expired, the three Ambassadors demanded, through their dragoman, a reply of the Reis Effendi, who responded verbally, and in decided language refused the late Turkish Manifesto, declaring a fixed resolution to reject all interference of foreign Powers between the Porte and her rebellious subjects: further, that on the 31st, a repetition of their message to the Christian Ministers produced a confirmation of the Turkish resolve.

3d. That, on the 4th inst. the Ambassadors of the Allies met, and not having received any further satisfaction from the Porte, came to the determination of issuing passports, and leaving the Turkish capital. This last fact, however must be understood to require confirmation.

Letters from Vienna also announce that five Hungarian regiments will compose part of the Army of Observation, which will have on its frontiers next the Ottoman Empire, in case of war between Russia and Turkey. Austria, it is evident, will not be an idle spectator, if hostilities should actually take place.

The London Gazette of Sept. 19, contains an Order in Council, placing the ports of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, the State of Colombia, and the United States of Mexico, upon the same footing with British ports as British vessels, those countries having extended the same privileges to British vessels.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Albert Davey to execute, provisionally, the functions of Consul for the United States, at Kingston-upon Hull, until the arrival of the person who shall be appointed in that situation by the President of the United States.

Portugal.—The news from this country is only confirmatory to the intelligence relative to the gloomy and desperate state to which the affairs of the [illegible] gency seem to be reduced. All is to be confusion, and the proximity of the complete dissolution of the Government.

New York, Oct

The packet ship New York, Bennett, has just arrived, (11 o'clock) sailed on the 2d inst., to which date we have Liverpool papers, and from London of the 1st.

The course to be pursued by, or the Turks was still undetermined according to report, the Christian Ambassadors had quitted Constantinople; a short arrival may determine this question. Already, however, one positive good has resulted from the intervention—the reconciling the intestine [illegible] of the Greeks, to whom this interference has given fresh spirits, and what is better united feelings.

The convulsions in Spain go on [illegible]

Mr. Gallatin, the American minister, and his family, were to embark for this country in the packet ship of the 8th October, Sylvanus Jenkins.

Albert Davy, Esq. has been Consul of the U. S. at Hull, in the room of his father, deceased. The appointment was made *ad interim*, by Mr. Gallatin, and acknowledged by the British government.

GREECE.—Extract of a letter from M. [illegible] late Greek Deputy in London.

"Leghorn, Sept.

I have this moment seen a letter from Peleponnesus, dated on the 15th of August, which says, that scarcely had the news of the treaty between England, France and Russia been made known, than the dissensions of all parties ceased, and the chiefs of the Palicari hastened to range themselves under their respective Capitani, to march against the enemy. In the space of three days two corps were formed, one to march in the direction of Vostitza, and the other against Patras. General Church had already camped near Corinth, with 3,000 men. The troubles at Napoli have been appeased by the greatest harmony in all the troops of Greece. The enthusiasm which reigns in all vails cannot be extended. The loss of Missolonghi raiskaki, is deplored, but that of the Acropolis still more so. Had that fortress held out but a few days longer, all would have been well. A great [illegible] hangs over its fall, which nothing human can remove."

We have received this morning, London papers to the 23d inst. A Paris paper of the 22d, headed Constantinople, August 31, [illegible] warlike preparations to have been vigorously carried on in that capital at that

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Blanks of all
For Sale at this

Constantinople, Aug. 31.

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Ancona, Sept. 12.

… schooner, which had several … ed at our port, and had always … ed with the greatest hospitality, … near Ithaca, a pontifical traboco… …led by John Sanson, whom it … 00 crowns and his rigging. It … has returned the hospitality it re… …te States of the Pope:

Vienna, Sept. 18.

…rian Observer contains accounts … of the 17th, 21st and 28th Au…

… Pacha had gone to Vostizza, … is now encamped with 4,000 men … pieces. Five Turkish men of … are at anchor near Vostizza, are … his disposal.

…usand Turkish troops, infantry …, are expected at Patras, which …by land from Modon. Ibrahim …arrived from Tripollizza, at Mo… …16th of July.

New York, October 31.

…ket ship New York, Captain Ben… …d yesterday morning from Li… …aving sailed on the morning of …tant, and has furnished regular … that date.

…not appear that any intelligence … received relative to the negotia… …the pacification of Greece in ad… …what we published yesterday.

… Parry had returned from the …pedition. He proceeded as far …titude 82 45, and, after enduring …ships, found it impracticable to …gher point by any physical effort.

Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1827.

…tton Market the last week was in a dull … sales from the 22d to the 28th ultimo, in… …e computed at 8830 bags including 300 … at 11 to 15½*d.*; 40 do. stained do. 7 to 7⅜; …ds, 5¾ to 7*d.*; 1530 Alabamas, 5¾ to 6¼; …5½ to 1…

…tract the following from the Bogo… …tionel, of the 20th September. …*ar, Liberator, President of the Re… …public of Colombia.*

…*uillans!* The torrent of civil dis… …has swept you along, until it has … you into your present situation. …the victims of a misfortune which … endeavoured to avoid by every sa… …You are not in fault: the People …e for the People desire only jus… …ice and liberty. Dangerous and …r designs are generally ascribable …leaders. They are the authors of …alamities.

… you. You know me. We can… …understand each other. Let those, …ist from their efforts, who seek …ge us, since we again embrace, like …re brothers, overshadowed by the …the laws, and the name of Colombia.

…*ent Palace at Bogota, Sept.* 11, 1827.

From the New York Enquirer.

…aries.—We have lately seen in the …ers the amount of donations for the …Missionary Society, and are exult… …d that $100,000 have been given for …s purpose within the year, and … of our most liberal citizens has …5,000 to the Missionary fund. We …r for it—not that we deny the right … man to ride his own hobby, or to …is money in any way he pleases, … conscientiously believe that the re… …e not commensurate with the cost. …e expenses, outfits, and annual sala… …Missionaries with their wives and …s to India—to the Sandwich Islands, …e remote quarters of the globe. They …obably done some good; but is it e… …nt to the expense? Have we not in …n country full employment for all …Missionaries and their vast fund? The …dists seem to understand this ques… …st. They send books, tracts, Mis… …es, preachers and newspapers, *ad in…* …throughout the land, and the sub… …l good which they have done among …er class, is honorable to their cha… …to their piety and religion.

…k at the vast sums raised in England … this country, to convert the Jews, …serve the number of missionaries.—…onvert costs $1000, and there is not …orth purchasing at this rate. Our …oint is, that they mistake the nature …pplication of charity, altogether, as …ted in the scriptures. Temporal cha… …diciously distributed, cannot fail of …g religious converts. Go to our or… …asylums, widows' societies, and o… …nevolent institutions—go among the …and miserable throughout our city—…hem, clothe them, keep them from the …ngs of the pitiless storm," and we …o more substantial good than expend… …,000 to fit out missionaries to the …ich Island, or Nootka Sound.

…*hville College.*—The second regular …encement in the University of Nash… …was celebrated in that town on the 3d … Eleven young men, alumni of the col… …had the degree of A. B. conferred on …and the *honorary* degree of A. B. was …ed on Richard S. Williams of Colum… …The honorary degree of A. M. was con… …d on Judge Wm. E. Kennedy, and …n V. Brown, Esq. senator in the legisla… …the degree of L. L. D. was conferred …dge Francis Xavier Martin, of Louisia… …formerly of this state;) and the degree of …D. was conferred on the Right Rev. Joshua …, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal …rch.—*West. Car.*

Blanks of all kinds,
For Sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, 1827.

The U. S. Gazette of yesterday, contains the address of Mr. Philip S. Markley, in reply to Messrs. Buchanan, Isacks, and Eaton. We may hereafter give extracts.

Morgan.—It is stated in the Albany Advertiser, that the body lately found at Orchard Creek, proves not to be that of Morgan, but of a man from Canada. This is proved by the wife of the dead man found, that it was her husband. She proved also that the clothes he had on were those of *her* husband, and that the shoes he had on were a pair that he bought at the time he left home, this was proved also by the man of whom he bought them. She intends removing the body from Batavia to Canada.

☞In the absence of the Editor of the Observer, we will merely remind the Editor of the Cheraw Spectator, that "*brevity* is the soul of wit."

"Let the stricken deer go wince," &c.

A grand Sign.—The Grand Jury, during its late setting in this town, took a vote on the Presidency, of which the following is the result:

Jackson - - - -	15
Adams - - - -	1

Wilmington, (N. C.) Herald.

Wilmington, Nov. 2.

The Superior Court, for New Hanover County, His Honor, Judge Ruffin presiding, is now in session. There were three criminal cases on the docket—to wit—Negro *Jim*, whose case was removed from Brunswick, owing to a miss trial; *Archibald Johnston*, a coloured man, citizen of New York, indicted for harboring and concealing a slave, by the name of *Fred*, on board schr. Sally Ann, with intent to carry him out of the State, and *Harriet*, a negro slave belonging to Wm. Hansly, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Rebecca Green, in June last.

The trial of negro *Jim* is removed again to Brunswick.

Archibald Johnston is found *guilty*—penalty—death, without benefit of Clergy. It is believed an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. It will be recollected he was tried at last term, which expired without the Jury's having made up a verdict.

Harriet is found guilty.—*Herald.*

Baltimore, October, 29.

Distressing and fatal Accident.—It was with feelings of deep concern that we heard, on Saturday morning, the particulars of a distressing accident, by which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp received very severe bodily hurt. The Bishop, having been present, in Philadelphia, at the Consecration of the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk as Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, left that city on Friday last, in the steamboat on his return homeward. In the passage over land, from New Castle to Frenchtown, when about three miles from the latter place, the stage containing two ladies, the Bishop, and four other passengers, was suddenly overturned, in an attempt made by the drunken driver to pass the stage in front. All the passengers, we regret to add, were much bruised, and one of the gentlemen had his collar bone broken. The best assistance which circumstances and the darkness of the night would permit, was promptly rendered by the passengers in the other stages, among whom was a medical gentleman, whose advice and treatment contributed much to the relief of the sufferers. Those who were not able to walk among whom was the Bishop, were taken to the nearest tavern, and thence transported on beds to the steamboat at Frenchtown.

Death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp.—With unfeigned sorrow we find ourselves called upon to announce the death of the venerable Bishop Kemp, in consequence of the internal injuries received by this distressing accident. From the period of its occurrence he has lain in a helpless condition, enduring the greatest degree of bodily pain and suffering. The application of the ablest medical skill, and the kindest and most unwearied attentions of his family and friends, afforded a partial, but, alas! unavailing relief; and, at one o'clock, P. M. yesterday, he terminated his earthly existence, after a long life devoted to the service of his God, and eminently beneficial to the Church of which he was so distinguished a Minister.—*American.*

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR: Will you oblige a Subscriber in following the magnanimous example set you in the Journal of yesterday, in publishing a communication from one friendly to Mr. Adams, and although an "unknown correspondent," and inform the said "unknown," i. e. 'Cornelius,' that when such of the Citizens as are friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams think a public meeting necessary, in order to promote his interests, they will not fail to give due notice through the public Journals, and by a

KNOWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nov. 8, 1827.

MARRIED,

Yesterday evening, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM, to Miss MARGARET AMELIA, daughter of Simeon Belden Esq., of this town.

At Newburg, Mr. JAMES CARITHERS, aged 60, to Miss ELIZABETH MARTIN, aged 53 years.

In Culpeper county, Va., on the 9th ultimo, Mr. ISAAC HERRON, aged 101, to Miss ANN SIMPSON, aged 70 years.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Scott County, Kentucky, the Hon. DANIEL P. COOK, lately a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois.

Lithotomy.—The highly important and painful operation of extracting the *stone from the bladder*, (which operation is termed, among physicians, *Lithotomy*) was performed upon the body of Mr. James Locke, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the 15th of July last, by Doct. Frederick E. Becton, in the presence of several physicians and students of medicine. Mr. Locke was about 50 years old when he submitted to the operation, and had labored under the disease for more than ten years, suffering all the agonies peculiar to that most afflictive of human maladies, and did not possess, withal, a sound constitution; yet the wound was healed, and the patient on his feet, in three weeks after the operation. The stone extracted weighed *four ounces*, avoirdupois; and was of the species called "Mulberry Calculus," composed of the oxalate of lime. There are at least half a dozen persons within the circle of our acquaintance, in the Western section of this state, (some in this county) who are suffering the indescribable pains and excruciating tortures incident to that dreadful malady the *gravel*. Are there none of the medical profession among us, who can trust to their skill in adventuring an operation in lithotomy? Professional fame, and its concomitant, an extended practice, would await the successful operator in this case.—*West. Car.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	32	35
Peach -	do	35	40
Bacon -	lb	8	10
Beeswax -	do	25	26
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	16	18
2d & 3d qual. -	do	15	16
Candles, Mould -	do	15	17½
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	8 59	10
Corn - -	bushel	35	40
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	80	85
Flour, Superfine -	barrel		4 75
Fine -	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	30
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 75	3
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard - - -	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	28	30
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	8	10
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	8	9
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	25	30
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	50	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	9	10
Loaf -	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c. -	do		80
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	12 50
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	75	80
Whiskey - -	gallon	32	35
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga -	do	70	80

Money Market.

Bills on New York, at sight, 3½ per cent. premium, at 60 days, 1½ per cent., 90 days, par.
U. S. Bank Notes, 2½ a 3 per cent. premium.

North Carolina Bank Notes.

At New York, 4½ per cent. discount.
At Philadelphia, 4 do. do.
At Norfolk, 3½ 4 do. do.
At Petersburg, 3¾ a 4 do. do.
At Charleston, 3 a 3½ do. do.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Plato, Treadwell, Salem.
Schr. Grandee, Hopkins, Boston.
Brig Venus, Holland, New York.
Schr. Nelson, Greenlaw, New York.
Schr. Consort, Babbidge, New York.
Schr. Enterprize, Wooster, Frenchman's Bay.
Brig Rover, Freeman, Porto Rico.

CLEARED,

Schr. Franklin, Doan, Nevis.
Brig Superior, Ellis, Hayti.
Brig Francis Augusta, Gibbs, Cayenne.
Brig Hunter, Eaton, St. Barts.
Brig Globe, Macy, Matanzas.
Brigh John, Winchell, Martinique.

The Sale of Dry Goods, &c.,

WHICH was advertised by the Subscriber to take place to-day, is unavoidably postponed until *Wednesday next, the 13th instant.*

Nov. 8. H. W. AYER.

David Shaw,

Has just received by the Steamboat Cotton Plant, the following Articles,

WHICH HE OFFERS LOW FOR CASH:

Muscatel Raisins,	Teas, assorted,
Smyrna do.	Loaf Sugar,
Prunes,	Essence of Peppermint,
Tamarinds,	Cologne Water,
Currants,	Hair Powder,
English Walnuts,	Tapers.
Butter Crackers,	Seidlitz Powders,
Jamison's water do.	10 box. Scotch Herrings,
Goshen Butter,	Irish Whiskey,
Mustard,	Holland Gin,
Saltpetre,	Cogniac Brandy,
Pepper,	Old Jamaica Rum,
Alspice,	A large assortment of Cordials,
Mace,	Port Wine,
Cloves,	Old Madeira do.
Cassia,	Superior Spanish Segars,
Race Ginger,	2 nests Toy Drums, &c.
Ground do.	

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries, &c. by the wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8. 44-3w.

Auction Sales, December 4.

IN consequence of the failure of the Boston Glass Company, the entire stock of *GLASSWARE* belonging to that Company, will be sold on Tuesday, December 4, consisting of Forty Packages assorted

FANCY GLASS-WARE,

Tumblers and Decanters of various shapes and sizes, Glass Pitchers, Plates, Crewets, setts Castor Bottles, Lamps, Apothecary Bottles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

In the afternoon at candle light, a choice assortment of new and fresh imported *DRY GOODS & HARD WARE*, and a complete assortment of *CUTLERY*.

Approved Notes at Bank, at 3, 4, and 6 months.

WILLKINGS & CO.

November 8. 44ts.

JOHN G. FLOWERS,

BEGS leave to offer to his Friends and the Public a general assortment of *GOODS*, at his store on the North side of Person Street, a few doors below the Town House, and opposite the Cape Fear Bank; among which are an extensive Stock of *Crockery and Glass*, by the package, or at retail, a good supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Liquors, all of which he offers for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as articles of a similar quality can be afforded in the market. *A quick Penny is better than a slow Shilling, therefore bargains may be expected.*

Best Spanish and other Segars, and good Chewing Tobacco, on hand at all times.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8. 44-6w.

Trust Sale.

ON Tuesday the 13th inst. will be sold at the store recently occupied by Capt. A. McNair, at 10 o'clock A. M., under a deed of trust executed by Capt. A. McNair to Matthew Ryburn, his stock in trade consisting of Dry and Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, also Household and Kitchen Furniture The furniture will be sold at the subscribers Auction Store.—Terms of sale liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auct'r.*

November 8, 1827.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. McNair, are assigned over to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said A. McNair, will make immediate payment otherwise they will be sued indiscrimnately.

MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*

November, 8, 1827 —44*tf.*

Furniture.

SOME choice articles of excellent *FURNITURE*, for sale at the *Auction Store.*

WILLKINGS & CO.

November 8. 44tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

SECOND CLASS OF THE

Grand Literature Lottery.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, OF BALTIMORE,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Second Class of this Lottery, authorised by the General Assembly of Maryland, for the promotion of Science and Literature. The number of Tickets (*only Ten Thousand*) is considerably less than any Lottery for many years, and gives to the Adventurer an encreased chance for the Capital Prizes. THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore, on

Wednesday, the 19th December,

and will be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

10,000 Dols., 5000 Dols. &c.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	10,000 Dollars,
1	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars,
1	3,000	is	3,000 Dollars,
1	2,000	is	2,000 Dollars,
1	1,000	is	1,000 Dollars,
3	500	is	1,500 Dollars,
10	100	is	1,000 Dollars,
20	50	is	1,000 Dollars,
50	20	is	1,000 Dollars,
100	5	is	500 Dollars,
3000	4	is	12,000 Dollars.
3188 Prizes, amounting to			38,000 Dollars.

☞*Only* 10,000 *Tickets in the Scheme.*

The CASH for the whole of the Prizes can be had, as usual at *Cohen's Office*, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5	*Quarters*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*	0 62

*** Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Address to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*

In the first class of the Literature Lottery, drawn on the 17th ulto. BOTH the Great Capitals of 20,000 and 10,000 DOLLS. besides no less than SIXTEEN of 2,000 and 1,000 Dolls. were all sold at *COHEN'S OFFICE*, No. 114, Market-st. where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Baltimore, November 1, 1827. 44t1D.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

60 CASKS Thomas-town *LIME*, just received and for sale by

RICHARD F. YARBROUGH.

November 8, 1287. 44-6t.

Stop the Runaways!

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday, the 29th ult. two young Negro Fellows, about 17 or 18 years of age, named *ALFRED* and *WILLIAM*, both dark complected. Alfred is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—when he left he took with him all his clothes and wore away a straw Hat, a description of his clothes I am unable to give. He is a strait, well made fellow, full face and tought eyed, when looking at a person he shows much of the white of his eyes.

William is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, strait and slim built, very active and thin visage, when he left he took no clothes with him except what he had on; he has a very pleasing countenance. His mother lives in Fayetteville, and named Barbara, belonging to a Mr. —— Campbell. I have no doubt they will endeavor to get to that place. Any person who will apprehend said negroes and bring them to me, or confine them in jail so that I get them, shall receive a reward of Twenty dollars

CHARLES BRIGHT.

Marlboro' District, S. Carolina, November 3. 1827. 44-tf.

Managers' Office.

Drawing of the Grand consolidated Lottery. No. 1,

52—29—33—51—1—42—50—4

Ticket containing Nos. 29, 33, 52, entitled to the Capital Prize of 20,000 Dollars, and sold entire in the City of Philadelphia.

Ticket Nos. 4, 42, 50, is a prize of 5,000 dollars, one half sold to a gentleman in Georgetown, D. C.

All tickets with three of the above numbers, are large prizes.

Tickets with Nos.	29	52,	prizes of	70 Dollars.
Do do	29	33,	do	60 Dollars.
Do do	33	51,	do	50 Dollars.
Do do	1	51,	do	40 Dollars.
Do do	1	42, or 42	50,	30 Dollars.
Do do	4	42, or 4	50,	20 Dollars.
All others with 2 Nos.				12 Dollars.
All tickets with one No.				6 Dollars.

It is with great pleasure that we inform our friends and the public *again This Office* has been fortunate. No. 33 42 50, entitled to the handsome prize of *Six Hundred Dollars*, was sold in shares to a young Gentleman of this place and the cash paid on presentation.

**Persons holding prizes are respectfully requested to call and renew them in the following Schemes

☞Remember—*Delays are Dangerous.*

Yesterday,

Was drawn the Splendid New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 9, for 1827, and the following Prizes distributed—we hope many from this Office:

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000	is	20,000
1	10,000	is	10,000
1	4,520	is	4,520
1	3,000	is	3,000
1	2,500	is	2,500
2	2,000	is	4,000
6	1,000	is	6,000
6	500	is	3,000
39	120	is	4,680
39	100	is	3,900
39	90	is	3,510
39	80	is	3,120
39	70	is	2,730
39	60	is	2,340
78	50	is	3,900
273	40	is	10,920
4446	20	is	88,920

50 1 Prizes, 9139 Blanks, } 14190 Tickets.

Whole Tickets $20. *Shares in proportion.*

A few Tickets and Shares still remain on hand and can be had until Friday Evening next. Be speedy in your applications as the time is short.

To be drawn on Saturday NEXT, the

North Carolina and Delaware Consolidated Lottery—First Class.

Thirty Numbers by Combination and Permutation.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	6 Prizes of	$600
1	3,000	6	400
1	2,500	156	40
1	2,000	156	20
1	1,800	624	8
1	1,228	7800	4
6	1,000		

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

Union Canal Lottery,

Of Pennsylvania, 34th Class—New Series.

To be drawn on Wednesday, November 14, 1827.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	50 Prizes of	$100
1	2,500	51	70
1	1,800	51	60
1	1,160	51	50
2	1,000	51	40
3	600	102	20
5	400	1530	8
10	300	11475	4
10	200		

Tickets may be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at the following rates:

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

RHODE ISLAND

West Baptist Society Lottery, No. 9.

To be drawn at Providence on Wednesday, 21st inst.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	8 Prizes of	$200
1	4,000	39	50
1	2,500	39	40
1	1,880	39	30
2	1,000	78	15
2	600	390	10
4	400	4446	5

Tickets 5 *dolls., Half* 2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Orders from any part of the country enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will be very promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

November 8.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is on the blast!
A wreath of clouds is o'er me;
And the loveliest flowers of earth, as I past,
Have wither'd and shrunk before me.
I have found the earth in its richest bloom,
I come to gather its pride to the tomb;
I have found it all with joy elate,
I come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay,
The sheen of the river is bright as the spring;
I will blow those rustling leaves away,
I will stop the streamlet's murmuring:
I will strip of its robe the towering oak,
Its root shall be torn, and its limbs be broke;
I will howl through the waste, and the wild beasts there
At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lair.

The eagle shall close her soaring wing,
And seek her nest on the eyrie high;
And every songster cease to sing,
At the sound of my ominous rushing by!
I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,
And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;
I will clothe the earth in white as I come—
The winding-sheet of her wintry tomb!

S. G. F.

From the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1828.

THE MELANTHE.

Is it a bliss to see a crowd
Gazing on thee,
Or like a gilded insect, proud
In flattery sun thee?
Is there not a dearer thing,
Than when a fop, with painted wing,
Too poor to bless, too weak to sting,
Dreams he has won thee.

Is it a bliss to think thy charms
Are lauded ever;
That all would rush into thy arms
And leave thee never.
O! is it not a sweeter thought,
That only one thy love has sought;
And in his soul that love is wrought
So deep it cannot sever.

Is it bliss to hear thy praise
By all repeated:
To dream a round of sunny days,
Then find thee cheated.
O! happier the hidden flower
Within a far secluded bower,
Whither some kind of gentle power
Has long retreated.

Is it not bliss to hear thy name
From lips so holy—
O! better than the transient flame,
That circles folly.
If thou art lovely, thou wilt find
Pure worship from so pure a mind;
And love, that will not leave behind
One taint of melancholy.

J. G. PERCIVAL.

New Goods.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN,

HAVING just received their *Fall and Winter Supply of STAPLE & FANCY*

DRY GOODS,

offer them unusually low for Cash.

Also,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also,

CROCKERY WARE, in packages to suit country Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1827—41tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH.* Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

50 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cognac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe, } WINES.
5 do do Sherry,
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial, } TEAS.
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y Hyson,
LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do,
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment.

October 26. HORTONS & HUTTON. 42-tf.

For Sale,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, *Green Street.*

2 PIPES French Brandy, (old)
10 qr. casks Muskat Wine
15 qr. and half qr. casks Malaga and Sher. Wine,
15 qr. chests of Tea, imported in April last,
Lemon Syrup and Lemon Juice in bottles and gallon demijohns, fresh and superior,
8 year old Wine, in bottles,
2 pipes Shrub,
10 doz cordial, G. Bocciardi's make
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do. in hogsheads.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms, for cash or negotiable notes at any of the banks.

L. FITZHARRIS.

July 18, 1827. 28tf.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

HAVING a wish to emigrate from this to the South, I will sell low, my *LANDS* on Cape Fear river, viz. *Three Hundred and Fifty Acres* on the No. West side of said river, seventeen miles above Fayetteville, and equal to any on the river. There is about seventy five acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, about one half fresh ground; well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, and pats, with an excellent Spring, and reasonably good Buildings.—Also, several other Tracts of Pine Land, on the East side of said river and on Black river, which have the advantages of excellent Mill Cites on them, and Timber inexhaustible. Also, one Lot in Averasborough. All which I will sell low. Any person wishing to purchase, and wishing to see the lands before hand, can receive the necessary information by applying to me on the premises.

JAMES McKETHAN.

October 2, 1827. 39-6t.

Removal.

WM. H. HAWLEY has removed from his former stand to the Store lately occupied by Mr. William E. Troy, two doors east of the Market House. He has just opened a large assortment of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, embracing every description, and offers them cheap at wholesale and retail, for cash only.

Also,

200 Sides Sole Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Waxed and grain upper Leather,
Lining Skins and Binding.

A great variety of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia Bristles, Shoe punches, Heel Ball, Beads, liquid and paste Blacking, black Varnish, &c. &c.

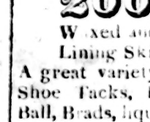
N. B. Boots and Shoes manufactured to measure, as usual, and warranted of the best workmanship.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1827. 39tf.

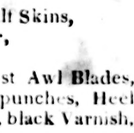
For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.



Boots and Shoes.



THE subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock, *Seventy-five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice

October 25. 90tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee have appointed the Rev. WM. FORD Principal of the Fayetteville Academy. The School will commence on the first day of November next, under the conduct of the Principal, assisted by an accomplished and efficient female Teacher and a suitable male Teacher. The high character of Mr. Ford, for classical and scientific acquirements, and for all the qualifications necessary to constitute the able Teacher, is a sure promise, in the opinion of the Committee, that this Academy will not be excelled by any in our State. Mr. Ford received his education at the University of Edinborough in Scotland, but has been living in this country many years, and is now of the State of Massachusetts. He takes the School on his own account, under the superintendence of the Committee. His success, therefore, must depend, in a great degree, on his own merit as a Teacher and Manager of such an Institution. The Committee respectfully solicit for him a due share of public patronage. Board for Students may be had in respectable private families in Town

H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Committee.*

September 25, 1827. 38tf.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Notice.

The Western Commercial Stage Line

WILL leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, arrive at Cheraw the same nights, and will proceed every Sunday Morning for Charlotte and Tennessee.

Passengers will be carried for $5 per passenger, with reasonable baggage, from Fayetteville to Cheraw; and will run the route in 13 hours, unavoidable accidents excepted.

All Cheraw Bank Notes, endorsed by me for David Horney, will be taken in payment for Stage Fare from Fayetteville to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Seats to be taken at the Mansion Hotel.

THOMAS DAVIS, Agent.

October 26, 1827. 43-tf.

Fruit & Ornamental TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæen Garden and Nurseries, near New York, offers the public his very extensive Collection of Fruit Trees of all the choicest Kinds, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flowers Also, above 1800 species of Green House Plants, including the most splendid and rare kinds, among which are 30 varieties of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, 28 of the Camellia Japonica or Japan Rose, 200 of Geraniums, Green and Bohea Tea Plants, &c. &c. In the collection are also several thousand Grape Vines of the finest European kinds, and above 500 varieties of Roses, including 54 kinds of China Roses.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Subscriber, and orders through him, or sent to the Proprietor per mail, will meet prompt attention.

WM. H. MAFFITT, Agent.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1827. 42.

For Sale or Rent,

The Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, known as *The Planter's Hotel*, and lately occupied by William L. McNeill. The Buildings have been judiciously planned for a Hotel, are in good repair and afford convenience for an extensive establishment. Persons desirous of embarking in such a business are invited to examine the premises. For terms, apply to

J. W. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, 17th October, 1827. 46 6w.

For Sale,

50 Ps. 42 inch hemp cotton Bagging,
200 bush. Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
5 bags Coffee,
30 hhds. Molasses,
40 barrels brown Sugar,
1 case of Shot Guns.

JNO. HUSKE.

October 17. 41-6t.

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer for sale, at their Store in the Brick Row, at the foot of Hay Mount, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's—

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
21 coils Rope,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
50 kegs Shot, well assorted,
Blacksmith's Vices and Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Indigo and Madder.

On Hand,

15 hhds. Molasses,
50 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
Upper and sole Leather,
Wagon Boxes, Iron and Steel,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,
A good assortment of Castings,

All of which they offer at low prices for cash or country produce.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

☞ They will receive Cotton on Storage.

October 11, 1827 40tf.

To Let.

And possession given on the first of December next, the *STORE HOUSE and DWELLING* on Person street, now occupied by the Rev. H. Pearce.—For terms apply to JNO. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, September 18, 1827. 37eowtf.

North American Review.

No. LVII.—October, 1827,—Received for Subscribers, and for sale, by *John McRae*, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LVII.

ART. 1. Conventions for adopting the Federal Constitution.

The Debates, Resolutions, and other Proceedings, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, as recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787.—Collected and revised by Jonathan Elhot. Vol. 1. Containing the Debates in Massachusetts and New York.

2. Who wrote Gil Blas?

1. Observations Critiques sur le Roman de Gil Blas de Santillane; par J. A. Llorente.

2. Adventuras de Gil Blas de Santillana, robadas a Espana y adoptadas en Francia por Monsieur Lesage, restituidas a su Patria y a su Lengua nativa por un Espanol zeloso que no sufre se burlen de su Nacion. [J. F. de Isla.]

3. Russian Embassy to Bukharia.

Voyage d'Orenbourg a Boukhara, fait en 1820, a travers les Steppes qui s'etendent a l'est de la Mer d'Aral, et au dela de l'ancien Jaxartes; redige par M. le Baron George Meyendorff.

4. McKenny's Tour to Lake Superior.

Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, of the Character and Customs of the Chippeway Indians, and of Incidents connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac. By Thomas L. McKenney.

5. Bowring's Servian Popular Poetry.

Servian Popular Poetry, translated by John Bowring.

6. Life of Major Cartwright, the English Reformer:

Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright; Edited by his Niece, F. D. Cartwright.

7. Cooper's Political Economy.

Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy. By Thomas Cooper.

8. Speeches of Henry Clay.

The Speeches of Henry Clay, delivered in the Congress of the United States; to which is prefixed a Biographical Memoir; with an Appendix, containing his speeches at Lexington and Lewisburg, and before the Colonization Society at Washington; together with his Address to his Constituents, on the Subject of the late Presidential Election.

9. Reforms in Grammar.

The True English Grammar; being an Attempt to form a Grammar of the English Language, not modelled upon those of the Latin, Greek, and other Foreign Languages. By William B. Fowle.

NOTE.—Captain Cleveland's Voyage from China to the Northwest Coast of America.

Quarterly List of New Publications.

October 17, 1827.

Militia Captain's Executions

For sale at this Office.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,*

FOR

1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture; a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,

September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. Bradford & Co. are informed that Wm. Bradford, surviving partner, will be at Fayetteville about the 15th instant, to attend to the settlement of such demands as have not already been adjusted with the subscriber. Suits, thereafter, will be brought against all delinquents.

JOHN LIPPITT.

October 4, 1827. 39tf.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 1827. 18-tf.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

All Editors of papers in the State who feel an interest in this subject, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,

Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Blanks of all kinds,

For Sale at this Office.

R. T. Good[illegible]

HAS just received a [illegible] *DRUGS AND MEDICI[illegible]* offers for sale wholesale and [illegible] for cash, or approved credit.

Orders from the Country promptly [illegible]

☞ Prescribed Medicines carefully [illegible] up.

June 7.

Removal.

YATES & McINTYRE respectfully [illegible] friends and the public in general, [illegible] towed such a liberal share of patronage, [illegible] fices, that they have removed the one [illegible] the North East Corner of Market Square, [illegible] Mrs Shackelford's Millinery Store, where [illegible] customers will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, August 30.

To Rent,

The Dwelling &c. [illegible] the residence of the Subscriber, [illegible] street—this Street, as regards [illegible] and pleasantness of situation, [illegible] lodged one of the most eligible in town. [illegible] apply to

L. FI[illegible]

August 22, 1827. *Agent for M[illegible]*

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington [illegible] or five weeks since, a dark mulatto [illegible] CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about [illegible] ches in height, and stoutly built. He was [illegible] Charles in January, 1826, he has worked [illegible] Carpenters most of the time since. He was [illegible] ly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, or Mrs. [illegible] Beaufort county, 15 miles below Northwest [illegible] on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either in Cumberland or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Music, French, Drawing & Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends and the public generally, that having removed to Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach the French, Drawing and Painting on paper and painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will meet three times a week, from 12 o'clock till [illegible]

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as may suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter [illegible]
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do. [illegible]
French per do. [illegible]

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of them original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black CLOTHS
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinets
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazetts
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton do
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread do do
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Grosde-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Grosdetes
Superior Battes dresses, variety of shades &c.
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw do
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders Pest Tea, in Fancy Boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McL[illegible]

Fayetteville, May 24, 1827.